

however, I find that they differ in the following particulars. In the present species the head is concave between the eyes, and forwards nearly to the snout; in the other, this part is quite plain; the scales of the head in this species are flat; in the other they are convex. The colour of this species is uniformly green, whereas *N. Elegans* has several markings of a yellow colour, each distinctly bordered with black.

FAMILIA—LACERTIDÆ.

GENUS—AMEIVA. *Cuvier.*AMEIVA LONGICAUDA. *Mihi.*

PLATE XV.—FIG. 1.

Squamis supra-humeralibus, rhomboideis, imbricatis; subfemoralibus transversim hexagonis; abdominalibus in seriebus decem longitudinalibus dispositis; caudâ, corpore cum capite plus quam duplò longiore, squamis medio carinatis, et ad margine subcarinatis.

Habitat, Bahia Blanca, Northern Patagonia.

DESCRIPTION.—Head very narrow, much elongated and pointed, the vertex flattened; nostrils rather large, open, round, directed laterally, and placed in the centre of the naso-rostral plate; superciliary plates three in number, the central one the largest; suprahumeral scales rhomboidal, imbricated, not broader than long, in four series; those of the arm transversely hexagonal; the anterior surface of the thigh, and the inferior of the leg, covered with large hexagonal, somewhat imbricated, scales; caudal scales above quadrate, longer than broad, with a strong medial carina, and the lateral margins slightly raised; beneath smooth; tail very long. Anterior extremity placed against the body, reaching rather more than half way to the thigh; posterior extremity extending forwards nearly to the ear.

COLOUR.—The upper surface of this beautiful species is dark brown or blackish, with nine distinct white or yellowish longitudinal fasciæ extending through the whole length of the neck and body; tail with four of these lines. Under parts white.

DIMENSIONS.

	Inches.	Lines.
Length of the head	0	6
of the neck ..	0	3
of the body	1	4
of the tail	5	2
Total length.....	7	5
Length of anterior extremity	0	7
of posterior extremity.....	1	5

Found at Bahia Blanca by Mr. Darwin. The specimens are probably all of them very young; hence the longitudinal lines can scarcely be considered as permanent, as most species of the genus are beautifully lineated in the young state. The length of the tail, with its carinated scales, the general elegance of the form, the gracile form of the head, and the neat and distinct arrangement of the colours, render this one of the most beautiful species of this elegant genus.

The description of the colours given above, being from specimens which have been long in spirits, it is necessary to state that Mr. Darwin has the following notice respecting one of them—"On the sides two dark red streaks; tail red."

FAMILIA—ZONURIDÆ.

GENUS—GERRHOSAURUS. *Weigmann.*GERRHOSAURUS SEPIFORMIS. *Bibr.*

PLATE XV.—FIG. 2.

Scincus sepiiformis, Schneid. Hist. Amph. II. p. 191. Merr. Syst. Amph. p. 70. n. 1.
Gerrhosaurus sepiiformis, Bibr. Hist. des Rept. V. p. 384.

Corpore cum caudâ longo, serpentiformi; pedibus parvis; squamarum submaxillarum pari secundo contiguïs; squamis dorsalibus magnis, subrectangularibus, striatis, in seriebus tredecim, et ventralibus in seriebus octo dispositis.

Habitat, Cape of Good Hope.

After a careful examination of the data from which the different synonyms of this species, and of *Gerrhosaurus flavigularis*, Bibr., have been derived, I am inclined to agree with this author, that the present is the true *Scincus sepiiformis* of Schneider, and of Merrem, and not *Scincus flavigularis* as supposed by Wagler, Weigmann, and Gray. It is very fully described by Bibron in the "Histoire Naturelle des Reptiles," but it has not hitherto been figured. There is no notice of it in Mr. Darwin's notes, further than its having been obtained at the Cape of Good Hope.